In both the standards, tolerance limits for physical, chemical and toxic substances including pesticide residues have been specified along with corresponding test methods. Further, these standards have been put under compulsory certification by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare w. *e.f.* 29.03.2001. Bureau of Irfdiah Standards (BIS) ensures that its licensees adhere to the specification laid down in relevant Indian Standards by supervising the implementation of the relevant Scheme of Testing and Inspection and Market Surveillance. The samples of bottled water tested have been found to be in conformity with the tolerance limits specified in the relevant standards.

(c) and (d) Relevant Indian Standards for bottled water also lay down the corresponding appropriate standard test method to be followed for testing. These tests protocol have been found to be quite robust. Therefore, there is no proposal in BIS to change the norms of testing of pesticide residues in the bottled water.

.Non-completion of Railway signalling plans

†477. SHRIBALAVANT,4U4S BALAPTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPALVYAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reason for non-completion of Railways' signalling plans is either due to the non-availability of agencies or the non-availability of equipments; and

(b) if so, the plan being formulated by Government to complete it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) Majority of the Railway Signalling Projects have been completed/under completion. However there is some shortfall mainly due to (i) inadequate contractual capabilities and sharp increase in metal prices, causing delayed finalization of Tenders (ii) Shortage of Signal Engineers and staff for design and execution of works.

(b) Several measures to expedite completion of projects have been taken, which include:

(i) Uploading of tender documents on internet for attracting more vendors through wider publicity.

(ii) Planning of customized training programmes in Railways Signalling Institute for training of personnel of the developing vendors in the field of Signalling work execution.

(iii) Widening the scope of qualification for initial recruitment of supervisors/artisans, deploying Engineers from other Zonal Railways/units to meet out the shortfall in case project on any Railway is requiring more Engineers, deputing Railway Officials including Engineers on training to reputed national/international institutions.

Bio-fuel plantation

*478. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to bring 12 million hectares of land under bio-fuel crops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what type of land is proposed to be used for bio-fuel plantations; and

(d) whether this step would have an adverse impact on India's food security and environment?

t Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRISHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to bring 12 million hectares of land under bio-fuel crops. However, bio-fuel plantations comprising jatropha and karanj have been undertaken in the country with Government assistance.

(c) The bio-fuel plantations are encouraged in the degraded lands.

(d) No, Sir.

Shortage of manpower in healthcare sector

***479.** SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH **AND** FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing an acute shortage of manpower in the healthcare sector and most of the physicians are migrating to developed countries like Britain and US;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any strategy to meet the demand for doctors in the country's healthcare sector and to check the brain drain; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), the total number of registered allopathic doctors in the country is 7,02,580. This, the allopathic doctor-population works out to 1:1634. In addition, there are more than six lakhs practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy in the country. Taking all these numbers together, the doctor-population ratio comes to 1:870. There are 271 medical colleges in the country with annual intake of 31,122 who add upto the existing medical manpower.

In order to expand the facilities of the medical education and health related services, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY), the Government has decided to set up six AIIMS like institutions in the under-served States and also to upgrade 13 existing Government medical colleges/ institutions in 10 States. Further, the Government encourages setting up of new medical colleges in the Government as well as private sector and also an increase in intake capacity of medical students. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), all PHCs are envisaged to be strengthened by upgrading single doctor PHC to two-doctors PHC by posting of AYUSH practitioner and skilled nurses at PHG level.

Government have also recognized the Post-Graduate Degrees given by institutions in five countries, *viz.* U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zeland, in order to remove barriers from and encourage the return of Indian doctors working overseas who may have acquired their specialist qualifications in these English speaking developed countries.

Breast Cancer

†480. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the number of women who die every year due to breast cancer in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the hospitals/primary healthcare centres in the country are not properly detecting breast cancer cases at the first stage;

†riginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.